Annoxed is a copy of the original draft of a constitution, made by Alexander Hamilton, for the United States, and offered by him to the convention

The people of the United States of America do ordain and establish this constitution, for the go-vernment of themselves and their posterity.

erdain and establish this constitution, for the government of themselves and their posterity.

Sec. 1. The legislative power shall be vested in two distinct bodies of men—one to be called the Assembly, the other the Senate, subject to the negative hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. The executive power, with the qualifications hereinafter specified, shall be vested in a President of the United States.

Sec. 3. The supreme judicial authority, except in the cases otherwise provided for in this constitution, shall be vested in a court, to be called the Supreme Court, to consist of not less than six nor more than twelve judges.

Sec. 1. The Assembly shall consist of persons to be called Representatives, who shall be chosen, except in the first instance, by the free male citizens and inhabitants of the several States comprehended in the Union, all of whom, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, shall be entitled to an equal vote.

Sec. 2. But the first Assembly shall be chosen in the manner prescribed in the last article, and shall consist of one hundred members, of whom New Hampshire shall have five; Massachusetts, thirteen; Rhode Island, two; Connecticut, seven; New York, nine; New Jersey, six; Pennsylvania, twelve; Delaware, two; Maryland, eight; Virginia, sixteen; North Carolina, eight; South Carolina, eight; Georgia, four.

ware, two; Maryland, eight; Virginia, sixteen; North Carolina, eight; South Carolina, eight; Georgia, four.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the future elections of Representatives, apportioning them in each State, from time to time, as nearly as may be to the number of persons described in the 4th section of the 7th article, so as that the whole number of Representatives shall never be less than one hundred nor more than—hundred. There shall be a census taken for this purpose, within three years after the first meeting of the Legislature, and within every successive period of ten years. The term for which Representatives shall be elected shall be determined by the Legislature, but shall not exceed three years. There shall be a general election at least once in three years, and the time of service of all the members in each Assembly shall begin (except in filling vacancies) on the same day, and shall always end on the same day.

on the same day. And shall always end on the same day. [Sec. 4. Forty members shall make a house sufficient to proceed to business, but this number may be increased by the Legislature, yet so as never to exceed a majority of the whole number of Repre-

exceed a majority of the whole little of respectives.]
Sec. 5. The Assembly shall choose its President and other officers, [shall judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall punish them for improper conduct in their capacity of Representatives, not extending to life or limb.] and shall exclusively possess the power of impeachment, except in the case of the President of the United States; but no impeachment of a member of the Senate shall be by less than two-thirds of the Representatives present. tives present.
Sec. 6. Representatives may act (vote) by proxy,

Sec. 6. Representatives may act (vote) by proxy, but no Representative present shall be proxy for more than one who is absent. [Quere.] Sec. 7. Bills for raising revenue, and bills for appropriating moneys for the support of fleets and armies, and for paying the salaries of the officers of government, shall originate in the Assembly, but may be altered and amended by the Senate. Sec. 8. The acceptance of an officer under the United States, by a representative, shall vacate his seat in the Assembly.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The Senate shall consist of persons to be chosen, except in the first instance, by electors elected for that purpose by the citizens and inhabitants of the several States comprehended in the Usion, who shall have, in their own right, or in the right of their wives, an estate in land, for not less than life, or a term of years, whereof at the time of giving their votes, there shall be at least fourteen were unexprised.

of giving their votes, there shall be at least fourteen years unexpired.

Sec. 2. But the full Senate shall be chosen in the manner prescribed in the last article, and shall consist of forty members, to be called Senators, of whom New Hampshire shall have —, Massachusettts —, Rhode Island —, Connecticut —, New York —, New Jersey —, Pennsylvania —, Delaware —, Maryland —, Virginia —, North Carolina —, South Carolina —, Georgia —

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide for the future elections of Senators, for which purpose the

Sec. 2: The Legislature shall provide for the future elections of Senators, for which purpose the States respectively, which have more than one Sonator, shall be divided into convenient districts, to which the Senators shall be apportioned. [A State having but one Senator shall be itself a district.] On the death, resignation, or removal from office of a Senator, his place shall be supplied by a new election in the district from which he came. Upon each election there shall be not less than six nor more than twelve electors chosen in a district.

Sec. 4. The number of Senators shall never be less than forty, nor shall any State, if the same shall not hereafter be divided, ever have less than the number allotted to it in the second section of this article; but the Legislature may increase the whole number of Senators, in the same proportion to the whole number of representatives, as forty is dred, and such increase, beyond the prosent number, shall be apportioned to the respective States, in a ratio to the respective numbers of their

representatives. Sec. 5. If States shall be divided, or if a new arrangement of the boundaries of two or more States shall take place, the Legislature shall apportion the number of Senators, (in elections succeeding such division or new arrangement,) to which the constituent parts were entitled according to the change of situation, having regard to the number of persons described in the 4th section of the 7th article.

Sec. 6. The Senators shall hold their places during took behavior senatable only by constitutions.

the 7th acticle.

Sec. 6. The Senators shall hold their places during good behavior, removable only by conviction on impeachment for some crime or misde incanor. They shall continue to exercise their offices when impeached until a conviction shall take place. [Sixteen Senators, attending in person, shall be sufficient to make a house or transact; but the Legislature may increase this number, yet so as never to exceed a majority of the whole number of Senators. The Senators may vote by proxy; but no Senators to be present shall be proxy for more than two who are absent.]

Sec. 7. The Senate shall choose its President and other officers; shall judge of the qualifications and elections of its members, and shall punish them for improper conduct in their capacity of Senators, but such peachment shall not extend to life or limb, nor to expulsion. In the absence of their President, they may choose a temporary President. The President shall only have a casting vote when the house is equally divided.

Sec. 8. The Senate shall exclusively possess the power of declaring war. No treaty shall be made without their advice and consent, which shall also be necessary to the appointment of all officers except such for which a different provision is made in this constitution.

ceptucator which a discrete processor is made in this constitution.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The President of the United States of America shall, except in the first instance, be elected in manner following:—The judges of the Supreme Court shall, within sixty days after a vacancy shall happen, cause public notice to be given, in each State, of such vacancy, appointing therein three several days for the several purposes following, to wit: a day for commencing the election of electors for the purposes hereinatter specified, to be called the first electors, which day shall be not less than forty nor more than sixty days after the day of the publication of the notice in each State; another day of the meeting of the electors not less than forty nor more than ninety days from the day for commencing their election; another day for the meeting of electors, to be chosen by the first electors, for the purpose hereinafter specified, and to be called the second electors, which day shall be not less than forty nor more than sixty days after the

tors, for the purpose hereinatter specimen, and to be called the second electors, which day shall be not less than forty nor more than sixty days after the day for the meeting of the first electors.

Sec. 2. After notice of a vacancy shall have been given, there shall be chosen in each State a number of persons as the first electors in the preceding section mentioned, equal to the whole number of the representatives and Senators of such State in the tion mentioned, equal to the whole number of the representatives and Senators of such State in the Legislature of the United States, which electors shall be obesen by the citizens of such State having an estate of inheritance or for three lives in land, or a clear personal estate of the value of one thousand Spanish milled dollars of the present standard. Sec. 3. These first electors shall meet in their respective States at the time appointed, at one place, and shall proceed to vote by ballot for a President. [who shall not be one of their own number, unless the Legislature, upon experiment, should hereafter

spective States at the time appointed, at one place, and, shall proceed to vote by ballot for a President, [who shall not be one of their own number, unless the Legislature, upon experiment, should bereafter direct otherwise.] They shall cause two lists to be made of the name or names of the person or persons voted for, which they or the major part of them shall sign and certify. They shall then proceed each to nominate, individually, openly in the presence of the others, two persons as (for second-electors, and out of the persons who shall have the four highest numbers of nominations, they shall afterwards by ballot, by plurality of votes, choose two who shall be the second electors, to each of whom shall be delivered one of the lists beforementioned; (these second electors shall not be any of the persons voted for as President.] A copy of the same list, signed and certified in like manner, shall be transmitted by the first electors to the seat of the government of the United States, under a senied cover, directed to the President of the Assembly, which, after the Resting of the second electors, shall be opened for

the inspection of the two houses of the Legislature.

Sec. 4. These second electors shall meet precisely on the day appointed (and not on another day) at one place. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or if there be no Chief Justice, the Judge senior in office, some other Judge of that court, by the choice of the rest of the judges, or of a majority of them, shall attend at the same place and shall preside at the meeting, but shall have no vote. Two-thirds of the whole number of the electors shall constitute a sufficient meeting for the execution of their trust. At this meeting the lists delivered to the respective electors shall be produced and inspected, and if there be any person who has a majority of the whole number of the votes given by the first electors, he shall be the President of the United States; but if there be no such person, the second electors so met shall proceed to vote by ballot, for one of the persons named on the lists who shall have the three highest numbers of the votes of the first electors; and if, upon the first or any succeeding ballot on the day of this meeting, either by reason of the non-attendance of those persons shall have a number of votes equal to a majority of the whole number of second electors chosen, he shall be the President. But if no such choice be made on the day appointed for the meeting, either by reason of the non-attendance of the second electors, or their not agreeing, or any other matter, the person having the greatest number of votes of the first electors shall be the President.

Sec. 5. If it should happen that the Chief Justice, or some other Judge of the Supreme Court, should not attend in due time, the second electors shall proceed to the execution of their trust without him.

Sec. 6. If the judges should neglect to cause the notice required by the first section of this article to be given within the time therein limited, they may, nevertheless, cause it to be afterwards given; but their neglect, if wilful, is hereby declared to be an offence for which

(upon) an impeachment for some crime or misdemeanor.]

Sec. 10. The President at the beginning of every meeting of the Legislature, as soon as they shall be ready to proceed to business, shall convene them together at the place where the Senate shall sit, and shall communicate to them all such matters as may be necessary for their information, or as may require their consideration. He may, by message, during the session, communicate all other matters which may appear to him proper. [He may, whenever in his opinion the public business shall require it, convene the Senate and Assembly, or either of them, and may prorogue them for a time not exceeding forty days at one prorogation; and if they should disagree about their adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper.] He shall have a right to negative all bills or resolutions, or acts of the two houses of the Legislature, about to be passed into laws. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He shall be the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the millitia within the several States, and shall have the direction of war when commenced; but he shall not take the actual command in the field of an army, without the consent of the Senate and Assembly. All treaties, conventions, and agreements with foreign nations, shall be made by him, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He shall have the appointment of the Senate. He shall have the appointment of the Principal or chief officer of each of the departments of war, naval affairs, finances and foreign affairs; and shall have the nomination, and, by and with the consent of the Senate. He shall have the appointment of the Principal in chief States, [except such for whom different provision is made by this constitution, and] provided that this shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from appointing, by name, in their laws, persons to special and particular trusts created in such laws, nor shall be construed to prevent principals in meanor.]
Sec. 10. The President at the beginning of every

without the consent of the Senate and Assembly, he shall thereby abdicate his office. Sec. 13. He may be impeached for any crime or sec. 18. He may be impracated for any crime or misdementor by the two houses of the Legislature, two-thirds of each house concurring, and, if convicted, shall be removed from office. He may be afterwards tried and punished in the ordinary courts of law. [His impeachment shall operate as a suspanion from office until the determination thereof.] Sec. 14. The Precident of the Senate shall be Vice-President of the United States. On the death, resignation, removal from office, or absence from the United States, of the President thereof, the Vice President shall exercise all the powers by this constitution vested in the President until another shall be appointed, or until he shall return within the United States, if his absence was with the consent of the Senate and Assembly.

Sec. 1. There shall be a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and together with the other Judge thereof shall hold their offices during good beha vior removable only by conviction on impeachment for some crime or misdemeanor. Each Judge shall have a competent salary, to be paid to him at stated times, and not to be diminished during his

ontinuance in office. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdic-The Supreme Court shall have original pursace-tion in all causes in which the United States shall be a party, in all controversies [between the United States and a particular State, or] between two or more States, except such as relate to a claim of territory between the United States and one or more States, which shall be determined in the mode prescribed in the sixth article; in all cases afmode prescribed in the sixth article; in an ease ar-fecting foreign ministers, consuls and agents, and an appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, in all cases which shall concern the citizens of foreign nations; in all questions between the citizens of dif-ferent States, and in all others in which the fundacental rights of this constitution are involved, sub-ct to such exceptions as are herein contained, and such regulations as the Legislature shall pro-

vide. The judges of all courts which may be constituted by the Legislature shall also hold their places during good behavior, removable only by conviction on impeachment for some crime or midemeanor; and shall have competent salaries, to be paid at sated times, and not to be diminished during their continuance in office; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from abolishing such courts themselves.

during their continuance in office; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from abolishing such courts themselves. All crimes, except upon impeachment, shall be tried by a jury of twelve men, and if they shall have been committed within any State, shall be tried within such State; and all civil causes arising under this constitution for the like kind with those which have been heretofore triable by jury in the respective States, I shall, in like manner, be tried by jury, unless, in special cases, the Legislature shall think proper to make different provision, to which provision the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses shall be necessary.

Impeachments of the President and Vice President of the United States, members of the Senate, the Governors and Presidents of the several States, the principal or chief officers of the departments enumerated in the tenth section of the fourth article, ambassadors, and other like public ministers, the judges of the Supreme Court, generals, and admirals of the many, shall be tried by a court to consist of the judges of the Supreme Court and the chief justice, or first or senior judge of the superior court of law, in each State, of whom twelve shall constitute a court. A majority of the judges present may convict. All other presents shall be tried on impeachstitute a court. A majority of the judges present may convict. All other persons shall be tried on impeach ment by a court to consist of the judges of the ment by a court to consist of the judges of the Supreme Court and six Senators drawn by lot,

imperiment and the senators grawn by lot, a majority of whom may convict.

Impenchments shall clearly specify the particular offence for which the party accused is to be tried, and judgment, or conviction upon the trial thereof, thall be either of removal from office singly, or and judgment, on conviction upon the trial thereof, shall be either of removal from office singly, or removal from office and disqualification for holding any future office or place of trust; but no judgment on impeachment shall prevent prosecution and punishment in the ordinary course of law, provided that no judge concerned in such conviction shall sit as judge on the second trial. The Legislature may remove the disabilities incurred by conviction on

remove the disabilities incurred by conviction on impeachment.

ARRICLE VI.—TRIAL OF TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.
Controversies about the right of territory between the United States and particular States shall be determined by a court to be constituted in manner following:—The Funite or States claiming in apposition to the United States, as parties, shall be minate a number of persons, equal to double the number of the judges of the Supreme Court, for the time being, of whom none shall be citizens by birth of the States which are parties, nor imbabitants thereof when nominated, and of whom not more

than two shall have then actual residence in one State. Out of the persons so nominated, the Senate shall elect one half, who, together with the judges of the Supreme Court, shall form the court. Two thirds of the whole number may hear and determine the controversy by plurality of voices. The States concerned may, at their option, claim a decision by the Supreme Court only. All the members of the court hereby instituted shall, prior to the hearing of the cause, take an oath, impartially and according to the best of their judgments and consciences, to hear and determine the controversy.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. The Legislature of the United States shall have power to pass all laws which they shall judge necessary to the common defence and safety, and to the general welfare of the Union. But no bill, resolution, or act of the Senate and Assembly shall have the force of a law until it shall have received the assent of the President, or of the Vice President, when exercising the powers of the President; and if such assent shall not have been given within ten days after such bill, resolution, or other act shall have been presented for that purpose, the same shall not be a law. No bill, resolution, or other act, not assented to, shall be revived in the same session of the Legislature. The mode of signifying such assent shall be by signing the bill, act, or resolution, and returning it, so signed, to either house of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. The enacting style of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the people of the United States of America."

Sec. 3. No bill of attainder shall be passed, nor

America."
Sec. 3. No bill of attainder shall be passed, nor Sec. 3. No bill of attainder shall be passed, nor any ex post facto law; nor shall any title of nobility be granted by the United States, or by either of them; nor shall any person holding an office or place of trust under the United States, without the permission of the Legislature, accept any present, emolument, office, or title, from a foreign Prince or State. [Nor shall any religious sect or denomination, or religious test for any office or place, be ever established by law.]

[Sec. 4. Taxes on lands, houses, and other real estate, and capitation taxes, shall be proportioned in each State by the whole number of free persons, except Indians not taxed, and by three-fifths of all other persons.]

except Indians not taxed, and by three-fifths of all other persons.]

[Sec. 5. The two houses of the Legislature may by joint ballot, appoint a Treasurer of the United States. Neither house (in the session of both houses), without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than two days at a time. The Senators and Representatives in attending, going to, and coming from the session of their respective houses, shall be privileged from arrest except for crimes and breaches of the peace. The place of meeting shall always be at the seat of government, which shall always be fixed by law.]

Sec. 6. The laws of the United States, and the treaties which have been made under the articles of the confederation, and which shall be made under this constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, and shall be so construed by the courts of the several States.

the land, and shall be so construed by the courts of the several States.

Sec. 7. The Legislature shall convene at least once in each year, which, unless otherwise provided for by law, shall be the first Monday in December.

Sec. 8. The members of the two houses of the Legislature shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, and ascertained by law. The lawfor making such provision shall be passed with the concurrence of the first Assembly, and shall extend to succeeding Assemblies; and no succeeding Assembly shall concur in an alteration of such provision so as to increase its own compensation; but there shall be always a law in existence for making such provision.

such provision so as to increase its own compensation; but there shall be always a law in existence
for making such provision.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. The Governor or President of each State
shall be appointed under the authority of the
United States, and shall have a right to negative
all laws about to be passed in the State of which he
shall be Governor or President, subject to such
qualifications and regulations as the Legislature of
the United States shall prescribe. He shall, in
other respects, have the same powers only which
the constitution of the State does or shall allow
its Governor or President, except as to the appointment of officers of the militia.

Sec. 2. Each Governor or President of a State
shall hold his office until a successor be actually
appointed, unless he die or resign, or be removed
from office by conviction on impeachment. There
thall be no appointment of such Governor or President in the recess of the Senate.

from office by conviction on impeachment. There thall be no appointment of such Governor or President in the recess of the Senate.

The Governors and Presidents of the several States, at the time of the ratification of this constitution, shall continue in office in the same manner, and with the same powers, as if they had been appointed pursuant to the first section of this article.

The officers of the militia in the several States, may be appointed under the authority of the United States. The Legislature thereof may authorize the Governors or Presidents of States to make such appointments, with such restrictions as they shall think proper.

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. No person shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States unless he be now a citizen of one of the States.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as a Senator or Representative, unless, at the time of his election, he be a citizen and inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen, provided that he shall not be deemed to be disqualified by a temporary absence from the State.

Sec. 3. No person entitled by this constitution to

deemed to be disqualified by a temporary absence from the State.

Sec. 3. No person entitled by this constitution to elect, or to be elected, President of the United States, or a Senator or Representative in the Legislature thereof, shall be disqualified but by the conviction of some offence for which the law shall have previously ordained the punishment of disqualification. [But the Legislature may, by law, provide that regrans holding offices under the United vide that persons holding offices under the United States, or either of them, shall not be eligible to a place in the Assembly or Senate, and shall be, during their continuance in office, suspended from sitting in the Senate.]

Sec. 4. No person having an office or place of

ec. 4. No person having an office or place of tunder the United States shall, without per-sion of the Legislature, accept any present, doment, office, or title from any foreign Prince

mission of the Legislature, accept any present, emolument, office, or title from any foreign Prince or State.

Sec. 5. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens in every other State; and full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of another.

Sec. 6. Fugitives from justice from one State, who shall be found in another, shall be delivered up on the application of the State from which they fled.

Sec. 7. No new State shall be creeted within the limits of another, or by the junction of two or more, without the concurrent consent of the Legislatures of the United States and of the States concerned. The Legislature of the United States may admit new States into the Union.

Sec. 8. The United States are hereby declared to be bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to protect each State, as well against domestic violence as foreign invasion.

Sec. 9. All treaties, contracts and engagements of the United States of America, under the articles of confederation and perpetual union, shall have equal validity under this constitution.

[Sec. 10. No State shall enter into a treaty, alliance, or contract, with another or with a foreign power, without the consent of the United States.]

Sec. 11. The members of the Legislature of the United States and of each State, and all officers, executive and judicial, of the one and of the other, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 12. This constitution may receive such alterations and amendments as may be proposed by the Legislature of the United States, with the concur-

Sec. 12. This constitution may be proposed by the egislature of the United States, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both houses, not ratified by the Legislatures of, or by convenions of deputies chosen by the people in, two-thirds f the States composing the Union. This constitution shall be submitted to the

This constitution shall be submitted to the confederation of conventions in the several States, the members whereof shall be chosen by the people of such States, respectively, under the direction of their respective Legislatures. Each convention which shall ratify the same shall appoint the first representatives and senators from such State, according to the rule prescribed in the — section of the — article. The representatives so appointed shall continue in office for one year only. Each convention so ratifying shall give notice thereof to the Congress of the United States, transmitting at the same time a list of the representatives and senators chosen. When the constitution shall have been duly ratified, congress shall give notice of a day and place for When the constitution shall have been duly ratified, ongress shall give notice of a day and place for the meeting of the senators and representatives from he several States; and when these or a majority of hem shall have assembled according to such notice, hey shall by joint ballot, by plurality of votes, leet a President of the United States; and the constitution thus organized shall be carried into

Violation of the Passesser Laws at New Orleans.—We hear that the collector of the port is prosecuting every vessel that comes in with an excess of passengers over the number allowed by law. The penalty is very heavy. Should the vessel bring twenty more than her allowance, she is forfeited. The captain is also fined \$50 for each passenger. Some time ago the bark Piedmont was prosecuted for a violation. A few days ago the British ship Virginia was sued for an excess of twenty-three passengers. The captain paid the penalty and costs, amounting to over \$1,250. As soon as the British ship Blanche is pronounced in a safe condition for an officer to board her, she will be measured, and we are assured will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. The British Consul, Wm. Mure, Esq., is seconding the efforts of the collector in bringing to punishment the violaters of our acts of Congress. The laws of Great Britain are much more viringent than our own on this subject, and ingent than our own on this subject, and er representations will be made by Mr. his government, to camble them to proseding partes at home .- New Orleans

Foreign Music and the Drama.

A farewell dinner was recently given at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, to the stage-manager of that establishment, Dr. Joy, who is soon to visit the United States with Miss Catherine Hayas, the "Irish Nightengale." The chair was filled by George James Baldwin, Esq., and the vice-chair by Sir Richard Baker. Dr. Joy sat on the right, and J. W. Calcraft, the celebrated lessee of the Theatre Royal, on the left of the chairman. The chairman made a speech highly complimentary to Dr. Joy, to which the latter responded:—He said he had been a long time amongst them, and he had hardly looked for so warm, so affectionate a mark of regard as he had received from the numerous assemblage of friends which he saw around him. He had been now connected for eighteen years with the Theatre Royal, Dublin—(hear)—a long period; and during his connection with that establishment he had but one object in view-namely, to maintain, as far as lay in his power, the respectability of the drema. (Hear, hear.) Fortunately for himself his aid was but little required, while he co-operated with so able a man as the gentleman who was now sitting near him. (Hear, hear.) He was certain that Mr. Calcraft appreciated his efforts to uphold his position as a gentleman and a stage manager. (Hear, hear.) They had ever been directed towards assisting him in the discharge of his difficult duties, and winning the esteem and regard of the gentlemen with whom they had been both associated. The times had changed from what they were; but he (Mr. Joy) felt proud that, after eighteen years' service, he had so many friends about him testifying that he had done his duty. (Hear.) He hardly knew whether to be most proud of his public position, in connection with the theatre, or of the social position in which he felt himself among his private friends. (Hear.) He was going to America with Miss Catherine Hayes, (hear.) whom he hesitated not to call one of the brightest ornaments, as a female vocalist, that Ireland had produced. (Hear.) He was g

York to Galway. (Applause.) Dr. Joy, in conclusion, again thanked his friends for their kind marks of regard.

After several speeches,
The Chairman returned thanks in the warmest terms for a compliment paid to him; and then rose to propose the health of Mr. J. W. Caleraft.
Mr. Caleraft said he came there not expecting any compliment to be paid to himself, but for the purpose of paying a well deserved compliment to another (hear, hear); and he could only return his heartfelt thanks for the manner in which his own name had been received. When he and Mr. Joy had been associated together for so long a period as eighteen years, as principal and officer, he thought that there must have been something good in both of them. (Hear, hear.) He was now about to part with one who had been a faithful and zealous officer and an affectionate friend. Dr. Joy was leaving them, he trusted, only for a short time, and for his own advantage. He was leaving in fair company (hear, hear); and he (Mr. Caleraft) hoped that he would come back to them soon again, by the route which he himself had mentioned, and "money in both pockets." (Applause.)

The health of Miss Catherine Hayes was then drank with enthusiasm, and afterwards the health of the Viee-Chairman, Sir Richard Baker, and the

drank with enthusiasm, and afterwards the health of the Vice-Chairman, Sir Richard Baker, and the company separated about eleven o'clock, highly gratified with the entertainment.

company separated about eleven o'clock, highly gratified with the entertainment.

At Paris, a musician, formerly of great promise, and laureat of the institute, M. Gaspard Koll, has just died. He gained the grand prize for musical composition in 1814; he was then in the twenty-sixth year of his age, and the pupil of Reicha and of Berton. On his return from Kome, he entered into the orchestra of the Italian Opera, where he played the contretuses. He married the widow of Dueray Duménil, the celebrated romancier, and retired early in his musical career.

Recently, Mile. Caroline Duprez took her first benefit. The performances consisted of fragments from "Lucia di Lammermoor," the first act of "Il Barbieri," sung by Madame Sontag, Lablache, and Calzolari, and the third act of "Otello," sung by Duprez and his daughter. This young lady, it is said, will shortly proceed to appear in "Norma." A Scandinavian pianist, Madame Bernard Gjertz, has just arrived, and bears a very bright reputation as an artiste of extraordinary talent.

M. J. Vogt, the organist, of Friburgh, has just died, at the age of thirty-eight years, at Paris. The great talent of this artiste, although so young, was well known to the amateurs of the noble instrument, the only one of the kind which Friburg possessed. The deceased had completed his studies under a relative, M. Vogt, the organist of the cathedral of Colmar, who was himself a pupil of the great Michael Haydn.

We lately noticed the invention, by a German, of a bed, which, by mere pressure of the weight of the body, was said to be capable of soothing, by its melodious tones, any person to "sleep." A Belgian artist has forwarded to the exhibition in Hyde Park a piano of a contrary tendency, likely to keep its audience "awake." It plays fantasias, contra

artist has forwarded to the exhibition in Hyde Park a piano of a contrary tendency, likely to keep its audience "awake." It plays fantasias, contra dances, and waltzes, of which the repertoire is easily renewed. The inventor asserts that it will super-sede the talents of Madame Pleyel, Liszt, Thalberg,

the talents of standard Preyer, Essat, Tuatoerg, etattr quanti virtuosi.

There has just been brought out at Naples, at the Theatre Nuovo, a new opera, entitled "Ermelinda," the music being by the mustro Batiste. Its success has been complete; the composer was called out eleven times at the first performance. The principal parits were sung by M. and Madame Errard, formerly of the Conservatoire of Paris. They were appeared accord times. They were encored several times.

At Madrid, the Theatre Real del Oriente has bee At Madrid, the Theatre Real del Oriente has been on the eve of bankruptey. The dressmakers, scene painters, and the greater part of the subalter employés have not been paid since the commencement of the season—that is to say, since the month of October last year. There was a regular insurrection, and the performances could not go on. The Queen was obliged to come forward to the assistance of the management, and granted it a subvection of two millions of reals (about £29,000.) Madame Alboni, whose engagement expired on the 19th of February, has been re-engaged till 19th of March.

At Berlin the King of Pressia has commissioned

of March.

At Berlin, the King of Prussia has commissioned M. Begas to paint the portrait of Meyerbeer for the gallery of illustrious contemporaries. At a concert given for charitable purposes, Madame Castellan sang as usual, with much grace and fraicheur, an air by Haydn, and a romance by the Earl of Westweenland.

moreland. At Hanover, Madame Castellan has given son performances with the greatest success. It is in the part of "Lucrezia Borgia" that the artiste has justified the brilliant reputation which preceded her.

At Dresden, in the court theatre, Boieldieu's "Jea le Paris" has been re-produced to crowded houses. At Leipsie, M. Pratte, a Swedish artiste, has ju tified, at a concert lately given, the name of the King of the Harp, bestowed on him by his country-

At Verona, Donizetti's "Polineto" has been exe cuted with success. The tenor Bordas made his debat in the principal character, and was ably sup-ported by an efficient company, particularly by the prima domna, La Rovelli, and the barytone Gorin. At the Haymarket, London, Jerrold's comedy will shortly be produced; it embraces the whole trength of the company. Wr. Webster will sustain a principal character.

At the Princess's, a new melo-drama, entitled "Pauline," has been produced. At the Surrey, a new play has been performed ntitled "Waltheof." Mr. Creswick sustains the

principal character.

Mr. Bunn is engaged on the librato of a new opera;

Mr. Balfe will compose the music.

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Mr. Balfe will compose the music.

A complimentary dinner is about to be given to
the indefatigable manager, Mr. Webster, by the
indies and gentlemen of the Haymarket and Adelphi companies. Mr. Buckstone is at the head of it.
Mr. Knowles, the lessee of the Manchester Theatre, has speculated to the tune of some thousands
in boxes at her Majesty's Theatre, for the ensuing
season; he has taken an office in Regent street for
the disposal of them.

Rebert Houdin, the calchrated contages, will some Robert Houdin, the celebrated conjuror, will soon risit London, and locate himself in Leicester square.

Mrs. Nisbett has been indisposed and unable to perform.

Mr. Lumley is in Loudon, preparing for the open ing of her Majesty's theatre. Madle. Duprez, with her father and mother, are in London.

Mrs. Fanny Kemble will resume her readings of Shakspeare, at the St. James Theatre, until Easter. Carlotta Grisi is expected to arrive in a few days from St. Petersburgh, in London, on her way to the United States, where a fine opera troupe, including

Mr. Eatty has, we find, after much opposition. succeeded in obtaining possession of a large plot of ground in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, which he intends converting into a hippodrone, wherein, contenporaneously with the great exhibition, chariot races, triumphal processions,

and feats of wondrous and daring equitation are to take place. A French troupe of equestrians, have made liberal offers to Mr. Wardell, the lessee of Vauxhall Garden, for the use of the "Royal proper-

made liberal offers to Mr. Wardell, the lessee of Vauxhall Garden, for the use of the "Royal property," for the same purpose.

At the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. J. William Wallack has appeared as Macbeth. Mr. J. W. Wallack has appeared as Macbeth. Mr. J. W. Wallack should by no means disappoint those who witnessed his Othello. There is much that is crude, much that is odd in his performance, but the intelligence and carefulness which he displays, more than counterbalance defects in the details of execution, The situation of mental horror prior to the murder of Duncan, could not have been more profoundly conceived than by this young actor, and when he deadened the effect it was through over zeal to make the most of the situation. The pause that preceded the dagger speech, was too long; the general delivery was too slow; but the dreamy state of mind was aptly represented, and the weight of apprehension could be perfectly appreciated by those who beheld the sufferer. In the banquet scene, the terror at Banquo's ghost was expressed with the same earnestness of purpose; and it is this carnestness of purpose which is the grand element of promise in Mr. Wallack's acting. The elocationary perfection by which every word can be rendered distinct, and the thorough command of face and gesture, he has not yet attained, but he is evidently serious about his art, and he does not utter a single speech that does not bear the mark of deliberate thought.

A rather novel performance recently took place at the Adelphi theatre—that of a female. Mrs. Ada

thought.

A rather novel performance recently took place at the Adelphi theatre—that of a female, Mrs. Ada Dyas, enacting the character of Hamlet, which she accomplished in a manner that elicited deserved ad-

miration.
Madame Malibran's mausoleum, in the cemetery at Lacken, has been entirely restored.

Foreign Miscellany.

Accounts from Galway state that the rage for emigration in that quarter, so far from declining, seems to be gaining strength every day.

The nusical telegraph, or the power of conveying sound by electric magnetism, is exciting considerable attention. The machinery was exhibited in the committee-room of the National Assembly, and excited such attention. M. Judre, the inventor, intends showing it very shortly in London. It seems that the production of sound will shortly enable persons to communicate between station and station much more effectually than by the methods at present pursued.

A specimenof rock salt, weighing two tons, is be-

at present pursued.

A specimenof rock salt, weighing two tons, is being polished a Northwich, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Great Exhibition.

The boa costrictor in the Zoological Gardons, Bristol, last veck, after swallowing a couple of fowls, satisfied the cravings of his appetite by bolting his bed, cosisting of a piece of drugget two yards and a halflong, and a yard wide.

The Buldin de Paris states, that no immediate change will take pace in the ministry, because the President of the roublic wishes the present Minister of the Finances to take charge of the budget while passing through the Assembly.

The London Globs states that the admiralty have resolved to send a powerful steamer into Barrow's

The London Globe states that the admiralty have resolved to send a powerful steamer into Barrow's Straits this summer, norder to communicate with Captain Austin, and bring back intelligence of the operations of the squsdron in search of Sir John Franklin.

The Cologue Gazette states, that the mental alienation of Abbas Pacha, "iceroy of Egypt, increases; that the country is in a most wretched state; that it is impossible to get in the taxes; and that favorites are squandering what remains of the treasures accumulated by Mehenret Ali.

The Queen has appointed Dr. Hibbert Binney to be Bishop of the See of Nova Scotia, void by the

The Queen has appointed Dr. Inspert Banney to be Bishop of the See of Nova Scotia, void by the death of Dr. John Inglis.

Sir John Romily will, it is said, shortly be appointed Master of the Rolls, when Sir A. Cockburn will become Attorney General, and it is believed, Mr. Page Wood Solicitor General.

will become Attorney General, and it is believed, Mr. Page Vood Solicitor General.

The vicerey of Poland has given permission to Count Henry Rrewuski, a celebrated Polish novelist, to publish a daily political and literary paper at Warsaw. The name of the new paper, which appeared on the 1st of the month, is Dziennik Warszoneski (Warane Journal.)

The Economent publishes a return to show that the National Cuard of Paris, which consisted, in 1848, of 250,000 men, has been reduced, by the government, to 56500 men, so that 193,000 men have been disarmed as suspects. This is exclusive of the artillery of the National Guard, which has been disbanded.

It is said that the whole of the Austrian troops will be withdraws from Hamburgh and the Duchy of Holstein; and that Rendsburg will be occupied by Danish troops and the forces of the Holstein contingent. The Emperor of Austria reviewed the garrison of Viena on the 18th bist, it being the anniversary of the revolution; everything passed off very quietly. The Czar is said to have addressed a letter to the Emperor of Austria, in opposition to the late plans of the Austrian cabinet.

In the English House of Commons there are

the late plans of the Austrian cabinet.

In the English House of Commons there are placemen 49, naval and military officers, 88, patrons of church livings, 76, Eagt and West India proprietors, 22, railway directors, 78, barristers, 75, eldest sons of peers, 50, junior sons of peers, 30, grandsons of peers, 7, uncles of peers, 3, commoners married to peers' daughters, 45.

The roads in Germany are at present incumbered by the quantity of snow which has lately fallen. A letter from Leipsic states that for several days last week all the railway trains and mails were detained, except that on the Saxo-Bavarian line. On the Leipsic and Dresden line, two trains were buried in the snow at Oschatz, as was also a Berlin train between Berlin and Coethen. On the Leipsic and Magdeburg line, eight trains were obliged to stop near Halle. The mails from Berlin and the north have, for some days, been constantly twenty-four

near Halle. The mails from Berlin and the north have, for some days, been constantly twenty-four hours behind time.

A curious circumstance is mentioned by the Baden journals—namely, the discovery of most extensive and ancient calamine mining works in the neighborhood of Orieslach. According to the statements made no record exists of these mines having been known or heard of, but from appearances they are ascribed to the labors of the Romans. The galleries are said to be in good order, and to contain a store of nearly a million of centners or calamine ore, which, at an average, is valued at six florins the cwt. This, if true, is an interesting as well as most

which, at an average, is valued at six florins the cwt. This, if true, is an interesting as well as most profitable discovery. But the assertion must be received with all due caution.

There is nothing doing at Dresden, though both parties are said to be decided as to the course of of action. Discussion is still kept up on the probable effects of the admission of the non-German states is to the lord the same states. into the bund.

into the bund.

The insurrection in Bosnia is far from extinct. The conquest of the city and citadel of Emjalouka has furnished the insurgents with a stronghold by which, it is likely, they will be able to support their cause. The insurgents of the Krainu have combined with those of the Herzegovina. They attacked the Seraskier, but were defeated.

The Swedish chambers have just passed a vote of want of confidence in the advisers of the crown, and have decided on an address to the King, demanding their dismissal. It is not, however, thought at Stockholm, that his Majesty will accede to the request of the chambers, as the ministry is upheld by public opinion.

public opinion.
It seems that Dr. Wiseman was gazetted in Rome as Archbichop of Westminster, on the 22d January 1848, without the knowledge of the English government. So it appears. From India we hear that the Fort of Dharoor, in

room india we hear that the Fort of Dharcor, in the Nizam's dominions, surrendered on the 4th of February. A portion of that prince's territory has been made over to the East India Company as an equivalent for the debt £60,000 due to it. THE LATE MISS SARAH WALDO'S WILL.-The

last will and testament of the late Sarah Waldo, of this city, was filed at the Probate Office, on Tues-day. It bears date of April 14, 1848, and provides 

 
 To Waldo Abbott, son of Rev. J. S. C. Abbott.
 1,000

 To Sally Flagg.
 200

 To Elizabeth Hobart, of Oxford.
 100

 To the children of B. P. Rice.
 100

 To Rebecca H. Fiske.
 100

 To Charles Nason.
 100

 To Amanda C. Brigham.
 100

 To Sarah Brady.
 50

 To Elizabeth W. Rice.
 50

 After the payment of the above legacies, the residue of the property is devised as follows:—

 New England Female Reform Society.
 \$3,000

 Foreign Evangelical Society.
 6,000

 American Protestant Society.
 6,000

 American Bible Society.
 6,000
 American Protestant Society. 6,000
American Bible Society. 6,000
American Colonization Society. 6,000
American Colonization Society. 6,000
Theological Seminary, Bangor. 8,000
Do. do., Andover. 8,000
Do. do., East Windsor, Conm. 8,000
The American Home Missionary Society is made residuary legatee, and will probably receive a legacy much larger than any of those specifically named above.—Worcester (Mass.) Spy. April 4.

Appointments by the Governor,

By and with the advice and rousent of the Senate.

Notagies Public — Carden Abbott, Charles Edwards,
New York city; Samuel P. Meeker, of Williamsburg,
John J. Coddington and William W. Fex. of New York

ity, to be commissioner, in relation to moneys of cer
sin "charitable institutions in the first Senate District."

Marine Affairs.

BRCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK .- The following is a complete list of the arrivals and clearances at port of New for the month of March :-- a

Chagres . . . . 6 Havre . . . 1 Charleston . . . . 1 Liverpool . . . 3 Avannah . . . 6 New Orleans . . . 1 Total steamers. .... Total ships ...... Porto Cabello Laguayra Sagua la Grande Bordeaux Hong Kong Canton Shanghai Calcutta Vers Crus Castner Hobo, P. R. Liverpool Malaga Ncuvitae Oporto
New Orlean
Savaunah
Charleston
St. Marks
Galveston
Baltimore
Apalachicola Antwerp. Total ships. Cardenas Trinidad de Cubi Havana. Cienfuegos. Sagus la Grande Charleston.
Savannah
Apalachicola
New Orleans
Attakapas
Darion, Ga
Mobile
Rochelle
Wilmington, NC
Lachis
Lachis Palermo .... B. St. John, N. B. Marks.
Marks.
Marks.
Key West
St. Marys.
Annapolis.
St. George.
Jacksonville
Galveston.
Arichat
Franklin, La.
Fliatka River
Jeremis.
St. Crofs. Buenos Ayres
Jacmel
Cork
Lisbon
Savanilla
Pictou
St. Vincent Mayagues.... Kingston, Ja Matanzas... Sierra Leone... Total brigs L. E. Harbor ... L. E. Harbor,
Fredericka, De
Salem. N. J.
Franklin, La.
Milford.
Cherryatone,
Northport.
Tangier, Va.
East GreenwiWestbrook.
Rockport
Rockport
Rockport
Goucoster
Marbiehead.
Sandwich Sandwich... Newburyport Accomac... Barbados . . . Folly Harbor. Greenport. New Brunswick Stamford rt Walthall.. Stanford
Bath
Bucksville, S. C.
Plymouth
Harwich
Thomaston
Manovich
St. Christopher
Sace
Dennis
Bangor Cape Haytien... Trinidad de Cubi Rio Hache.... Philadelphia... CLEARED. Total steamers...... Charleston Sau Francisco Gavannah 2 Apalachicola 2 New Bedford 1 Galveston 1 Havana . . . Matanzas . Trieste . . . Bordeaux . Bordeans Cuba St. Petersburg Cadiz Cienfuegos Lisbon Hamburg Cardenas Nassau, N. P. Maranbam

Halifax
Jamnica
Calais
Cronstadt
Wilmington, SC
Apalachicola
Savannah
Mobile
Darien, Ga
Charlesten Vera Cruz. St. John, N. B.
Gonaives
Porto Cabello.,
Tricate,
Trinidad, P. of Sp.
Curacoa
Liverpool
Chagres
Cuba
Rio Janeiro. Charleston Norfolk New Orlenas Philadelphia Sacrameato City Key West Cedar Keys Brandy wine St. Marys. Williamston.
Mobile
Plymouth
Bangor
South Amboy

Durby
Pensacola
Bridgeport
Portsmouth
Galveston
San Joseph
Pilatka
Middletown, Ct.
Bath Petersburg Washington, NC. Portland New Haven Pars Brazos St. Jago. St. Marks. San Juan. Porto Rico. Lagusyra. 
 Newbern
 3
 Pilatka
 1

 New Bedford
 3
 Middletown, Ct. 1
 1

 Darien, Ga
 3
 Bath
 1

 Salem
 3
 Georgetown
 3
 Total
 23
 Total vessels cleared.....

Flight

B. Goldsby's b. f. by Wagner, dam Minstrei...
J. Hunter and H. H. Oliver's b. f. Magic. by
Yorkshire, dam Magnolia, by Glemcoe.
L. Biograma's ch. f. Felly, dam Fanny Wright.
M. Clay's b. c. Yorick, by imp. Yorkshire, dam
imp. Lady Scott, by Adrossan

Time, 3:44½—3:46½.

OPENING OF THE MORRIS CANAL. - The canal is open for navigation through its entire length, the water having been let in yesterday. Great improvements have been made during the past season in the inclined plane and locks, and it is believed than there will be a large increase in its business during the current year. It has not been in use for ten years.

Weekly Report of Deatns
In the City and County of New York, from the 29th day
March, to the 5th day of April, 1851.

Men, 88; Women, 77; Boys, 91; Girle, 86—Total, 342.

Apoplexy.

Apoplexy.

I Fever, remittent
Asthma.

Bleeding from the womb. I Fever, asphus.

Bleeding from Lurgs.

From Lurgs.

Gancie of Stomach.

Influentation of brain

of bladder.

Influentation of brain

Influentatio Weekly Report of Deaths Casualties. Cholera infantum. Croup Congestion of lungs Debitty Delerium tremens Diarrhos Propey in the head. Dr. pay in the clear Epilopsy... Erysipelas Fracture of lea. Fracture of skull Pever. Unknown . 

PLACES OF NATIVITY AND STATE AND STA -United States, 194; Ipoland, 101; Wales, I; Germany, 17; West Indies,

City Inspector's Office, April 7, 1851.